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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

10 DAVESHA COOK,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 WASHINGTON STATE
14 INSURANCE COMMISSIONER, et
15 al.,

16 Defendants.

CASE NO. 3:17-cv-5793-JRC

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE OR
AMEND

17 Plaintiff, DAVESHA COOK, filed a motion to proceed *in forma pauperis*, along
18 with a proposed complaint and a proposed motion for court appointed counsel, currently
19 before this Court.

20 However, having reviewed and screened plaintiff's complaint under 28 U.S.C. §
21 1915(e), the Court declines to consider plaintiff's motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* or
22 for court appointed counsel at this time as plaintiff's proposed complaint for unlawful
23 arrest does not state a claim on which relief may be granted. *See* Dkt. 1-1; *see also* 28
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1 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii). The Court provides plaintiff leave to file an amended pleading
2 by December 1, 2017, to cure the deficiencies identified herein.

3 **LEGAL STANDARD**

4 A district court may permit indigent litigants to proceed *in forma pauperis* upon
5 completion of a proper affidavit of indigency. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). The Court has
6 broad discretion in resolving the application, but “the privilege of proceeding *in forma*
7 *pauperis* in civil actions for damages should be sparingly granted.” *Weller v. Dickson*,
8 314 F.2d 598, 600 (9th Cir. 1963), *cert. denied* 375 U.S. 845 (1963). Moreover, a court
9 should “deny leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* at the outset if it appears from the face
10 of the proposed complaint that the action is frivolous or without merit.” *Tripati v. First*
11 *Nat’l Bank & Trust*, 821 F.2d 1368, 1369 (9th Cir. 1987) (citations omitted); *see also* 28
12 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i). An *in forma pauperis* complaint is frivolous if “it ha[s] no
13 arguable substance in law or fact.” *Id.* (citing *Rizzo v. Dawson*, 778 F.2d 527, 529 (9th
14 Cir. 1985); *see also Franklin v. Murphy*, 745 F.2d 1221, 1228 (9th Cir. 1984).

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16 A *pro se* plaintiff’s complaint is to be construed liberally, but like any other
17 complaint it must nevertheless contain factual assertions sufficient to support a facially
18 plausible claim for relief. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 173
19 L.Ed.2d 868 (2009) (citing *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570, 127 S.Ct.
20 1955, 167 L.Ed.2d 929 (2007)). A claim for relief is facially plausible when “the plaintiff
21 pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the
22 defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678.

DISCUSSION

Plaintiff's complaint fails to meet this standard. *See id.* In her complaint (*see* Dkt. 1-1), plaintiff attempts to bring a claim for "unlawful arrest" (*see* Dkt. 1, p. 1). However, plaintiff has failed to allege that any defendant took any specific action against her.

For example, plaintiff alleges that in August, 2016, a "Tacoma police report was written... accusing the plaintiff of multiple counts of identity theft, theft and forgery." Dkt. 1-1, p. 1. Plaintiff uses passive tense and does not identify anyone who allegedly wrote the police report. *See id.* In the next sentence, plaintiff indicates that this "police report was allegedly 'investigated' and sworn to under the penalty of perjury by Pierce County prosecutor (Lisa Wegner)." *Id.* at 2. Plaintiff appears to be referring to the declaration for determination of probable cause, which plaintiff attached to her complaint, in which Lisa Wegner makes numerous declarations under penalty of perjury. *See id.* at 7-10.

Similarly, plaintiff alleges that a "Tacoma Police Department Detective was given information through the insurance commissioner that ultimately implicated plaintiff falsely..." *Id.* at 2. Again, plaintiff uses passive tense and again no actions are alleged by any particular defendant. *See id.* Plaintiff also alleges that "Tacoma Police Department Detective Tim Whitesitt, [an] insurance commissioner, and Tacoma prosecutor Lisa Wegner collaborated and conspired to implicate, indict, arrest, formally charge, and ultimately incarcerate plaintiff under [a] fabricated police report [] using manufactured probable cause to initiate a criminal judicial process in violation of the Fourth Amendment." *Id.* at p. 2. This conclusory allegation is insufficient.

1 Plaintiff admits that "ultimately, all charges were dropped against plaintiff, but
2 only after severe mental, emotional and psychological damage had been done as a result
3 of false, misleading, manufactured probable cause had been created...." *Id.* at p. 3, ¶ 8.
4 Although plaintiff appears to attempt to allege that some of the named defendants made
5 "a false statement [] [] knowing and intentionally," and appears to attempt to allege that
6 the defendants "acted in concert... [to] blatantly submit falsities," plaintiff does not
7 specifically identify any particular falsity, and does not identify any particular defendant
8 who allegedly made any particular falsity. *See id.* at p. 4, ¶¶ 10, 11.
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10 In contrast, an examination of the declaration for determination of probable cause
11 attached to plaintiff's complaint indicates the scenario that likely occurred.

12 The declaration by Lisa Wegner contains the conclusion that "David Arnold Cook
13 and Davesha W. Cook [plaintiff], did each commit multiple counts of identity theft, theft
14 and forgery." *Id.* at p. 7. This conclusion in the declaration is made on the basis of the
15 following declared facts put forth in the declaration:

16 In August, 2016, Tacoma Police Department (TPD) Detective met with
17 Tim Whitesitt, a fraud investigator with Bank of America, regarding
18 fraudulent activity on the accounts of several Bank of America
19 customers.... DAVID ARNOLD COOK was seen on surveillance video
20 in several of the fraud related incidents, and he often was accompanied
21 by different females, one of whom was later identified as his daughter,
22 DAVESHA COOK.

23 Dkt. 1-1, p. 7.

24 The declaration also includes the indication that "on July 5, 2016, David Cook and
Davesha Cook entered the Kent branch of B of A and attempted to withdraw funds from
the joint account of [fraud victims]. Davesha Cook presented herself as [fraud victim],

1 but she did not have proper identification, and David Cook did all the talking, making the
2 transition appear 'sketchy,' so the transaction was denied." *Id.* at p. 8. Near the end of
3 of the declaration, Lisa Wegner declares that on "August 9, 2016, detectives with Tacoma
4 Police and the Pierce County Sheriff's Department interviewed defendant David Cook
5 when he was in the Pierce County jail on other charges." *Id.* at p. 10. The declaration also
6 indicates the following:

7 [David] Cook was shown pictures taken from the surveillance footage
8 from the different incidents referenced above. Defendant [David] Cook
9 admitted he was the person shown in the 7/[5]/16 surveillance footage
10 taken at the Kent branch of Bank of America. He also confirmed that the
11 female with him during that incident was his daughter, Davesha Cook.
Referencing the fraud incidents, defendant David Cook... also said that
his daughter wanted to do something else to get money, but this was all
his idea.

12 *Id.*

13 Plaintiff's complaint along with the attached documents appear to contain
14 allegations that she was subjected to unlawful arrest based on the actions of the insurance
15 commissioner, Police Department, and the Pierce County prosecutor. However, the only
16 apparent alleged fact in support of any of this is the allegation that the statements
17 supporting the alleged unlawful arrest were false. However, it also appears from the
18 attached documents that the alleged false statement leading to the arrest actually was
19 made by someone who appears to be plaintiff's father, David Cook. *See id.* David Cook
20 apparently "admitted he was the person shown in the 7/[5]/16 surveillance footage taken
21 at the Kent branch of Bank of America," and also is the one who "confirmed that the
22 female with him during that incident was his daughter, Davesha Cook." Dkt. 1-1, p. 10.
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1 David Cook, who appears to be plaintiff's father, is not a named defendant in
2 plaintiff's complaint. There are no factual allegations in plaintiff's complaint to support
3 any claim regarding an alleged unlawful arrest other than the allegedly false allegation
4 that plaintiff was the individual involved in the illegal events, an allegation apparently
5 made by David Cook. Therefore, plaintiff does not appear to have stated a claim against
6 any of the named defendants.

7 CONCLUSION

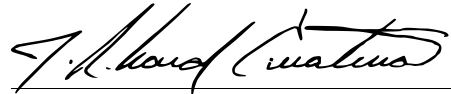
8 Due to the deficiencies described above, the Court will not rule on plaintiff's
9 motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* or for court appointed counsel and will not serve
10 plaintiff's complaint at this time. If plaintiff intends to pursue this proposed action in this
11 Court, she must file an amended complaint curing the deficiencies noted herein or she
12 must show cause and inform the Court how her proposed complaint sufficiently states a
13 cause of action upon which relief may be granted.

14 Any amended complaint or proposed amended complaint should be an original
15 and not a copy, it should contain the same case number, and it may not incorporate any
16 part of the original complaint by reference. The amended complaint will act as a
17 complete substitute for the original complaint, and not as a supplement. An amended
18 complaint supersedes the original complaint. *Forsyth v. Humana, Inc.*, 114 F.3d 1467,
19 1474 (9th Cir. 1997) *overruled in part on other grounds*, *Lacey v. Maricopa County*, 693
20 F.3d 896 (9th Cir. 2012). Therefore, the amended complaint must be complete in itself
21 and all facts and causes of action alleged in the original complaint that are not alleged in
22 the amended complaint are waived. *Forsyth*, 114 F.3d at 1474.

1 If plaintiff fails to file an amended complaint or fails to adequately address the
2 issues raised herein on or before **December 1, 2017** the undersigned will recommend
3 dismissal of this action as frivolous pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915.

4 The Clerk is directed to send copies of this order and Pro Se Instruction Sheet to
5 plaintiff, and to note this matter for **December 1, 2017**.

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7 Dated this 8th day of November, 2017.

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10 J. Richard Creatura
11 United States Magistrate Judge
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